

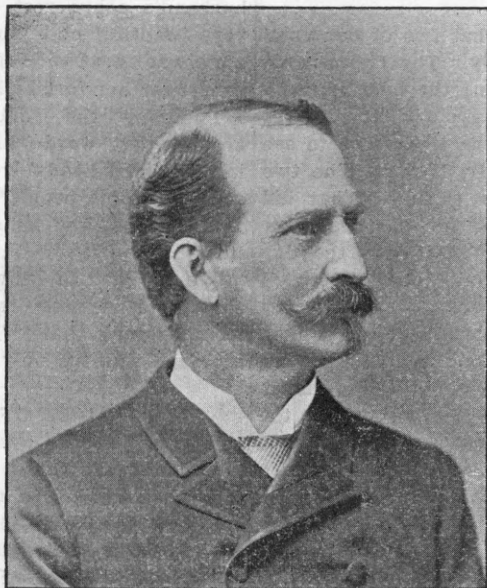
# The Observer

THINGS INTERESTING TO THE DEAF

VOL. V.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1913

NO. 107



Dr. E. M. Gallaudet as he looked about fifteen years ago. He has aged much since, but every one who has seen him will recognize him at the lecture Sunday.

Dr. Edward Miner Gallaudet was the first president of Gallaudet College. He held the office for forty-five years,

when he retired and Dr. Percival Hall succeeded him. Melville Ballard, only recently deceased, was the first student to graduate. The college affords a liberal education to the deaf and boasts many graduates distinguished in all walks of life. It is supported by the United States government.

## FILM LECTURES IN

### THE SIGN LANGUAGE

The principal film is an address in the sign language by Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, founder and for forty-five years president of Gallaudet College for the Deaf, Washington, D. C., the only college for the deaf in the world.

A shorter film shows a procession of deaf students and class day scenes at the College. The students may be seen laughing and talking in the sign language.

A third film is an address by Professor McGregor, of Ohio, a deaf man who is a master of the sign language.

Dr. Gallaudet's lecture deals with the Lorna Doone country in Devonshire, England, the scene of many thrilling adventures. He closes with a message of greeting and good will to the deaf of America. Dr. Gallaudet is probably more loved and honored by the deaf of the world than any other man living or dead. He is a master of the sign language, and has done more than any other man to develop its beauty and expressiveness. To the deaf it is as dear and fascinating as the best oratory.

These films have been purchased

through contributions of the deaf throughout the country. A fund of \$5,000 has been raised for the purchase of films in the sign language.

Dr. Gallaudet's father was the first successful teacher of the deaf in America, and in one day last fall the deaf of the country raised \$1,800 for a monument to the elder Gallaudet as a token of their love and gratitude to their first educator.

## MR. AYERS CHAIRMAN;

### MRS. BATES HONORARY

On account of inability to attend personally to the duties of the position, Mrs. Bates is made Honorary Chairman of the Local Committee and is relieved of responsibility for the work.

Kreigh B. Ayers is hereby appointed chairman of the Local Committee at Cleveland with the full authority and responsibility which the position implies.

Mrs. Bates has expressed her intention to assist the Local Committee as far as she can in making the convention a success.

OLOF HANSON,

Pres. N. A. D.

## MR. BELSER COMES BACK.

Editor The Observer:

Almost universally, sacrificing the child's mind in their zeal to get perfect speech and lip-reading, the pure oral schools are doing the very thing that holds back the acquiring of this proficiency in speech and lip-reading. A deaf child certainly can be taught better speech and lip reading in a properly conducted pure oral school, and I am firmly of opinion that this can be done without in the least holding back his mental development, considering of course the child shows an aptitude for speech in the first place.

Oil and water cannot mix. Neither can the sign language and speech be taught together (it amounts to that in a combined system school) without sacrificing the quality of the speech and lip reading. The deaf live under a great handicap and anything worth doing for them is surely worth doing well. As far as I can see the only way to develop what they have to the utmost is to specialize. The world is too full of the "Jack of all trades, master of none" sort. Of course, I know that perfect speech is almost impossible, but I have seen deaf people who could talk only fairly well for a deaf person, get along better with the hearing people, who most deaf people certainly spend most of their lives with, than if they were wholly dependent on the sign language, and a pad and pencil.

I would like to say here that speech learned in a pure oral school, signs learned after leaving this school, to enable one to enjoy the society of the deaf and some few hearing people who understand signs, and a pad and pencil for emergencies is the very best combination possible for a semi-mute. In that way each is kept by itself, has its own use, and each will be of very great importance at times.

Mr. Hanson suggests that the obvious reasons for oral schools not encouraging their pupils to go to Gallaudet, is lack of brains. Taking into account the fact that the mental average of the pupils in no two schools, or in no two years, is the same, and that the oral method as now applied in the great majority of oral schools is defective in that they do sacrifice something in their zeal, he may be right.

However, the obvious reason to me was that having spent all the early years in teaching a deaf child so that he could live happily with the hearing people he comes mostly in contact with, it would be contrary to human nature for these oral schools to send him to the one college in the United States that could deflect their aims.

Mr. Schneider is sarcastic and amusing, as he evidently desired to be. What I have already written will answer him as far as I'm concerned, except for one or two things. Mr. Schneider, if a deaf pupil in an oral school will use signs once in awhile against the judgment of those who endeavor to teach him better, how much more will his speech suffer in a combined system school where he will use signs almost altogether? Even the gods would cry out in vain.

I will say for Mr. Schneider's benefit that the state school at Vancouver, Wash., is doing exactly what I am NOT driving at. That the pupils do not converse in speech and lip-reading outside of class room means all the difference between good or even fair, and worthless speech later in life. I've seen these pupils at home. They are ashamed to open their mouths, or it takes too much of an effort to speak from having their faces out of practice. Their hands and arms being in so much better condition, they resort to signs or pencil.

Just a few closing words, a criticism that certainly is not given in the spirit of a fault-finder.

The sign language as it is generally employed certainly is not beautiful, to say the least. Find some way to get the deaf to cut out most of the unnecessary contortions, facial and otherwise, and you will do a very great deal to remove the objections to this valuable and, when rightly employed, beautiful language.

LAWRENCE BELSER.

#### EXPERIENCE IN MEXICO.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Cadwallader Washburn, the deaf poet. It comes from Lakewood, N. J.

"I arrived here two weeks ago from Mexico City. Ordinarily it is a five days' trip. This one consumed ten tedious days. On account of dynamited bridges, and activities of the rebels—or more popularly dubbed now, 'Constitutionalists'—in northern states, I was obliged to take a long detour of the country. Thank goodness! I served everything down to a pin; though I was held up as a suspect at Matamoros. My weighty case of copper plates was taken for a case of cartridges. However, I was not detained long. My innocence was too apparent to the disgruntled officials."

#### TACOMA.

The writer has been too busy lately attending to her own affairs to pay as much attention as usual to those of her deaf acquaintances, and the deaf are evidently forgetful of her oft repeated injunction to send her any news items they wish sent in. Hence we will take the opportunity to send in a few items they probably wouldn't choose to have published. For instance:

It is reported that two of our number got sold lately. The two women (of course, women; the men are never sold—they always give themselves away!) went to the Melbourne to see "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." The two ushers smiled on them. "What did those smiles stand for, our beauty or our winter hats?" (It was the day after Easter.) Said one, "Both, I guess, one is about as ravishing as the other," replied her companion. And so the two kept up a running fire of comment throughout the performance until near the end when the "weekly" was thrown on the screen. Then the two gasped and in a flash they knew the meaning of the usher's smiles, and alas, just why they were at the present moment the "observed of all observers." "Deaf and Dumb" and "convention" were all they could catch in that fleeting glance, but 'twas enough! However, they were game and even though they were still further sold on discovering the speaker in the picture was talking rapidly with the English double-hand alphabet, of which they knew nothing, they put on a wise and interested look and smiled and applauded.

Here is still another—again no names. The couple were on a street car—one of those "face to face" affairs where you can't help but see and be seen, and were "talking on their hands." A plainly dressed and evidently hard-working woman was watching them intently. The two deaf, resenting her close stare, retaliated by freely discussing her appearance. Just before they left the car, the object of their criticism addressed them in the sign language, saying she was the mother of a deaf and dumb child and had been trying to address them but felt nervous. Nervous! Well, who wouldn't have felt nervous? Certainly not the two deaf who left the car suffused with blushes!

The visits of peddlers on the hill where one of our number lives, are so few and far between that even if she doesn't exactly greet them with open arms, neither does she welcome them with the broom-stick. In truth, a peddler persevering enough to climb that steep hill, on which is only one small cottage, is certainly deserving of notice. One came, not long ago, with a grip, and finding the woman of the house deaf, laboriously wrote the one word "hoes."

Looking at the size of the grip and then at the written word, Mrs. — said "Shoes." "No, ho's." This was a deep mystery, baffling and elusive, so he was invited to display his wares. And indeed, they were extremely illusive—simply hose. Not garden hose but the "illusion" kind worn and displayed on extremities.

Mrs. Wade was in Tacoma Sunday. She visited the columbrium where her husband's ashes rest, and left some very beautiful pink roses. The afternoon was spent with Mrs. Seeley, who lives near her former home.

The way the "office devil" got around that word "blockheads, calling it "black-heads" reminds us how sensitive some people are—some over "black-heads" and some over the other kind.

We are glad to know that the Seattle crowd enjoyed itself in Tacoma, even through that "Through its hat" message was the only sign it gave.

#### IS IT CHASE OF TACOMA.

A man was run over and killed by a train on the Ocean Shore Railroad near San Francisco during the first week of March. The engineer gave warning time and again by means of the steam whistle. Finally the man, turning back, threw up his hands, but it was too late for him to get out of the way. It is believed that he was deaf. Among the articles found on his body were bits of writing on paper, the style of which was like the English used among the deaf. On one piece was marked "J. W. Smith." Later it was learned that he had arrived at San Francisco on the steamer "Buckner" from Seattle, February 28. Two weeks preceding this accident, a young deaf stranger came to this school. He seemed to have been in straitened circumstances. He said that he had been looking for work but all in vain, ever since he came from Tacoma. He gave his name as Chase. Whether this was the same man who was killed by the train is not known. —California News.

This may possibly be Dwight Chase, of Tacoma. We understand he has not been heard from in a long time. Mr. Chase was somewhat despondent and had several times threatened suicide.

#### DEAF MUTE ON JURY.

A new trial was granted in Common Pleas Court yesterday after it had been discovered that a deaf mute had sat as a member of the jury during the hearing of an ejectment suit. How the man became a member of the jury and why he sat through the trial unable to hear or speak, is a mystery which none of the court attaches could explain.

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# THE OBSERVER

GATHA TIEGEL HANSON, EDITOR  
W. S. ROOT, Associate Editor

The Observer is issued every two weeks on Thursday. It is published in the interest of the deaf everywhere.

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## GIVEN UP.

We understand that the convention of the Northwest Association of the Deaf, which was to be held in Spokane in July, has been given up.

Lee Brown is now president of the Spokane branch of the N. W. Association.

## NO POSTPONEMENT.

There will be no postponement of the Cleveland convention. A letter just received from Mr. Allabough states that at a meeting of the Local Committee it was decided that no postponement is desired, as the committee will be fully able to carry out its plans in regard to the convention. The deaf of Ohio did not suffer greatly from the floods, and those who did will be cared for.

Now, all aboard for Cleveland!

## A NEW BOOK.

We are in receipt of a copy of a book entitled "The Abbe De L'Epee and Other Early Teachers of the Deaf." It is compiled and published by Edwin Isaac Holycross, of Columbus, Ohio.

It consists of 72 pages and the price is 75 cents.

It contains illustrations of Gallaudet College, of the monument at Hartford and at Gallaudet College, of the single and double hand alphabet in various degrees of perfection, also numerous plates of signs as well as those of various early instructors; also notes on early events of interest to the deaf.

It should have a large sale among those who are interested in deaf history.

## THE BOOSTERS.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Boosters, held last Saturday evening, President Hanson made mention of the report of Treasurer Freeman, which had been forwarded to the New York Journal for publication. After paying all expenses to date, including printing of the convention proceedings there is \$195 in the treasury, a condition of affairs without precedent so close upon the date for holding another convention. Maybe the croakers will get out their little hammers and knock!

Since the destruction of the main building of the School for the Deaf at Flint, Mich., the work of that institution had been carried on partly in temporary and embarrassing quarters, pending the receiving of an appropriation for a new building. In the legislature some of the members had opposed this on the ground that the work had better be delegated to day schools. This, it seems, is the silent, active work of the oralists to spread their fad, no matter what damage it does. It is to be hoped their efforts will result in the failure it deserves.

A letter from the local committee, having in charge the arrangements for the N. A. D. convention at Cleveland in August, states that very few of the deaf were caught in the floods that swept over the state recently, and that no change in the plans for holding the 1913 convention there was desired, and that they were going right ahead with their preparations.

Previous to submitting an amendment to the by-laws of the N. A. D., A. W. Wright brought up for discussion the question of raising the initiation fee from \$1 to \$2 while the convention is in session, the fee to remain at \$1 at all other times. He believes the "fit in and out" people who come merely for a good time, and then let their membership dues become delinquent can well afford to contribute a little more toward the funds of the Association. The fee is allowed to remain at \$1 at other times to encourage others to join who never attend the convention but are willing to contribute their mite because they believe the N. A. D. is worth supporting.

For the benefit of those who come to take advantage of the convention, and yet refuse to join as members, True Partridge suggested an admission fee be charged to the convention hall. P. L. Axling stated such a course would be getting down to a business basis, as in all the newspaper and dairy conventions he had attended he found no one was entitled to the privileges of the convention or the entertainment features connected with it unless he was able to display a membership badge.

The question raised by Mr. Par-

tridge was laid over for further discussion. The meeting then adjourned on motion of Mr. Christensen. Mrs. Hanson, assisted by the young ladies, then served refreshments. A.W.W.

## Cleveland Convention Program.

As already announced, the dates for the N. A. D. convention at Cleveland are August 20-27th inclusive.

The Committee on Program will appreciate suggestions from any source bearing upon what should come up for consideration during the business sessions of the convention.

Suggestions for the business program should be sent in as soon as possible to some member of the Program Committee named below:

Olof Hanson, ex-officio chairman, 4747 16th avenue N. E., Seattle, Wn.  
James H. Cloud, Secretary, 2606 Virginia avenue, St. Louis, Mo.  
A. J. Eickhoff, School for the Deaf Flint, Mich.

Among the topics already suggested for the Convention without any significance being attached to the order in which they appear are the following:

- Re-organization of the N. A. D.---
- How shall they be accomplished?
- Membership---How shall it be built up and maintained?
- Federation---By what plan?
- Imposters---Effective means for their suppression.
- Oral Legislation---Why necessary?
- The Volta Bureau.
- The Civil Service.
- Signs and Signs.
- Value of different methods of instruction.
- Benefit and Home Funds.
- De l'Epee Statue.
- The N. F. S. D.
- The Endowment Fund of the N. A. D.

An Independent Paper---Shall the N. A. D. assume it?

A report is expected soon from the Cleveland local committee as to what periods are desired for the social functions of the Convention. As soon as this report has been considered by the Committee on Program, a tentative convention program will be issued.

JAS. H. CLOUD, Secretary  
Program Committee.  
St. Louis, March 19, 1913.

## WHY NOT?

Why not get your hearing friends to subscribe for The Observer? How many of us have not at some time been quizzed about the deaf? To such persons say "Subscribe for The Observer and you will learn all about the deaf and receive much valuable information."

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Ed. Langdon has returned from a trip north.

Bert Haire returned to work in the sawmill last Monday.

Be sure to see the Gallaudet and other films next Sunday.

The Axling children are out of danger as regards the measles.

Mike Brown took a trip to Tacoma last Sunday. We won't say any more.

Mr. Schonemer, lately of the Oregon school, has gone back to Chicago.

Miss Ethel Carr has returned to Seattle and taken her old position as chocolate dipper.

Mrs. Wade is now rooming with Miss Hilda Peterson at Fourth and James Street.

Aug. Koberstein is still out of town. Mrs. Koberstein is staying with her cousin for a short time.

Town talk is that John Thomas expects to buy forty acres near Wenatchee this spring. John should get married first.

Miss Laura Sampson called in this week with a new blue jay hat. Its going to be the style in moving pictures, we understand.

Mrs. Tousley was threatened with an attack of pneumonia and has been kept indoors for two weeks. Mr. Tousley is in his usual health.

Roy Harris has gone to Leavenworth for the summer. Roy will probably go bear hunting. Some one said he was also deer hunting.

Mike Brown says he is not going to Australia yet, but will stay here and marry a Seattle girl and settle down. This will do till he tells the next.

James Hickory O'Leary has been in the grip of the grippe at Wenatchee for some time, so report says. He expects to get well by convention time.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ecker are now located at White Star, Wash. They are not far from where the outlaw, Tornow, was killed. Mr. Ecker knows one of Tornow's brothers.

Messrs. Waugh and Harris went fishing again a week ago. Instead of the lively little trout, we understand they pulled out numerous dogfish. We believe Mr. Waugh still holds the championship.

When P. L. Axling finished his lunch the other day he found some one had left him a fine new hat in the place of his. As the hat fitted, Phil didn't mind the trade. He left a note, however, in case the other fellow tired of his bargain, and sure enough he turned up during the afternoon.

## SATISFIED WITH THIS STATE.

A letter from Mr. James Meagher announces that he and Mrs. Meagher will not go east this year. They have other and better use for their money. We believe they intend to buy a home of their own in Vancouver.

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SEATTLE, WASH.

Bible class next Sunday with Mr. Axling as leader.

## HIGHLY PLEASED.

At noon Tuesday about 25 of the local deaf and a large number of hearing people witnessed a display of Gallaudet, McGregor, Presentation Day and Trial films at the Grand.

Everyone seemed much pleased and a much larger attendance is expected next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock at the Melbourne theatre on Second Avenue, near University Street.

Miss Alice Hammond was recognized among the crowd in the Commencement Day film.

## TWO HOME RUNS.

At the P. S. A. D. meeting a week ago three names were voted on. Those of Claude Zeigler, Frank Toupe and Herman Kohn. Messrs. Zeigler and Toupe made home runs. Mr. Kohn only managed to get to the fourth vote when twenty-one votes piled onto him and he could get no farther. Result: His riding the goat will be indefinitely postponed.

## COME TO SEATTLE.

Ed Baldwin, of Weed, Calif., is looking for employment. He should risk a trip to Seattle. There are no weeds here, but plenty of vegetables, brought in daily by the Japanese and Italian farmers.

## THE MONTHLY SOCIAL.

The social this week Saturday evening will be held at the Wright's home.

The men are to furnish the refreshments. As each and every one of them seems at a loss what to bring we suggest the following:

True Partridge to bring stewed grouse.

A. W. Wright knows little neck clams are fine.

L. O. Christensen is ready to swear by spaghetti a la Italienne.

Albert Hole will be suited with strawberries and cream.

J. E. Gustin's appetite is always whet for frankfurters and sauerkraut.

Olof Hanson may be expected to bring something rare like Konigsberger Klops.

Alfred Waugh may turn the trick he learned in Alaska and bring fried bear meat.

Ed Langdon says a dish of fried calves liver smothered with onions is a good dish when one is late nights.

As to Root, he will probably insist there is nothing like the Boston food—baked pork and beans.

## A LITTLE FUN, NOW AND THEN.

A New York journal once printed an interview with a well-known editor who told of an amusing advertisement he saw in an English publication during his last visit to that country. This advertisement was also of the matrimonial sort and read something like this:

"PERSONAL—A young gentleman on the point of marrying would much like to meet an experienced man of the world who would dissuade him from taking such a dangerous step."

Another British periodical printed an unique offer of sale of a donkey.

"FOR SALE—A donkey, well educated, of gentle manners, good-looking, and a good goer. Has been driven and care for by gentlewoman and is a gentleman. Only parted with because no further use for him. Price £40. No more, no less."

A most extraordinary advertisement was inserted in a Hamburg newspaper by a sorrowing German maid. He personal was to the following effect:

"I beg to announce to the relative and friends of the deceased that Kar Weissman, to whom I was engaged to be married, was relieved by death from his severe suffering on November 20 in Hamburg. His deeply sorrowing fiancée, Gretchen H."

The following birth notice appeared not long ago in a paper published in a French town:

"The arrival of a large, well developed son is announced with joy by Gaston J., butcher, 3 Rue Blank, and wife."

In Stuttgart, Germany, an official notice was published in a local paper by the Royal City Commission, which advertisement certainly carries an element of novelty to the American eye. It ran thus:

"Public praise is hereby given to Hans Moeller, a student in the Polytechnic School of Stuttgart, for his noble, determined and courageous conduct in saving a person from drowning."

Of late years many papers throughout the United States have instituted the feature of "exchange" columns wherein appear many amusing offers of advertisers. Among them may be cited one that appeared in a Washington paper last winter. "For exchange," it read, "a saxophone; first class instrument in excellent condition; for a Maltese kitten."

—Exchange.



## OPINIONS ON PURE ORALISM

A. B. Greener, teacher, Columbus, Ohio:

"It is claimed that in the education of the deaf the use of signs is a hindrance to their acquiring a correct use of the English language. But is it really true? I claim it is not. Pupils who are and have been taught solely by the oral method display the same errors and the cause of it is simply that English is a foreign language to the deaf. Persons attempting to master a language different from their mother tongue have the same difficulty in speaking or writing it."

Samuel Frankenheim, broker, New York:

"Although educated on the pure-oral method lines myself, I cannot advocate it entirely, nor can I advocate the manual method, but I do and would support the Combined System to the utmost of my power."

W. L. Hill, editor and publisher, Athol, Mass.:

"I became totally deaf at the age of twelve, from scarlet fever but retained my speech in unusually excellent form. \* \* \* My education was obtained at Hartford and Washington, wholly by means of signs and the manual alphabet. The pure oral method was then largely in its experimental stage. \* \* \* My object in going to school was to obtain an education, not simply a means of communication with the hearing people. \* \* \* I am absolutely convinced that the oral method alone could never have given me the advantages that I enjoyed at Hartford and Washington and sent me out in shape to take up the work I did."

Francis Maginn, missionary, Belfast, Ireland:

"If you examine the report of the Glasgow Institution you will find that the directors made a careful investigation of all methods, and they came to the conclusion that the Combined System was the most suitable for the education of the deaf."

Edith Fitzgerald, teacher, Delavan, Wis.:

"I have been using signs about thirteen years, and anyone who knew me then can tell you that I now speak and read the lips better than before, and I am told that my speech is constantly improving."

Douglas Tilden, sculptor, Oakland, California:

"As one who has been deaf from childhood, an ex-teacher who continues to be in touch with educational matters, and an artist who has traveled some, I sincerely believe that the sign-language is useful and that to destroy it is an offense to God and a crime against humanity."

A. M. Watzulik, artist and writer, Altenburk, Germany:

"The danger done to pupils of German institutions for the deaf and dumb has been so great because of the use of the pure oral system, that within the last few years a sentiment has sprung up among teachers as a whole, urging the view that teaching with the assistance of sign-language gives the best results."

E. Dusuzeau, chemist, Paris, France:

"The best method of instruction is unquestionably the **mixed method**, which is to say the oral method and the sign method combined together."

Olof Hanson, architect, President National Association for the Advancement of the Deaf, Seattle, Wash.:

"The deaf need every means that can help to broaden the mind and develop the spirit. The sign-language, rightly used, is a powerful instrument for this purpose."

Marcus L. Kenner, New York:

"After all is said, notwithstanding the claims of hearing faddists, I am sure 'tis we—not they—who 'know where the shoe pinches,' we, who have been 'through the mill,' so to speak, that can best judge and determine what will be of lasting benefit to the children handicapped as we are."

And there are others—many, many others—both deaf and hearing who are the same mind as those whose statements have been quoted above.

Henry C. White, author and teacher, Phoenix, Arizona:

"Oralists never taught by any method but their own and cannot be expected to appreciate the utility of other methods than their own. \* \* \* They are not in touch with the deaf at all, for their own graduates turn against them and their method, after they have gone out into the stress and strife of life's battles and found themselves worse handicapped than their more fortunate brethren and sisters whose lives had been rounded out by the combined system."

J. Schuyler Long, poet, editor and teacher, Council Bluffs, Iowa:

"Once in 60,000 there comes a Helen Keller; once in a thousand comes a deaf person, who by environment supplied by wealth or circumstance may be made to forget the handicap of deafness; but it is not fair to the other 59,000 and the other 999, that they be judged by the exception and forced to suffer that the one success may be attained."

Philip J. Hasenstab, minister, Chicago:

"I know of many who were educated by the pure oral method. They have as a rule turned to the use of signs among the deaf and to writing among the hearing. Time and again they have regretted that they had not been educated under the combined system,

holding that they would have learned more while in school and still more hindrance to their acquiring a correct tion more than acquired speech, and they see what they have lost by attending pure oral method schools."

The North Carolina School for the Deaf at Morgantown has installed a new linotype. This is fortunate for the printers of that school. He who learns to manage a linotype well has a good trade.

Mr. John Ulrich, who has been residing in Vancouver, B. C., for the last two years, gave us a surprise by calling on us last Monday. We are pleased to know that he intends to remain with us until the fall, when he will return to the coast to play hockey next winter. He is much the same old "John," although the remark might be passed that he looked a little stouter.—Silent Echo.

## PUGET SOUND ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

Every deaf person in the Puget Sound country is or should be a member of this association.

Why?

Because in union there is strength—we can help one another.

Also come and meet your fellow deaf for a social time, intellectual advancement and moral uplift.

Business meeting, second Saturday night of each month. Social, fourth Saturday night of each month.

Meeting at Carpenter Hall, Fourth Avenue just north of Pine Street.

Officers:

President—True Partridge.

Vice-President—Miss Cleon Morris.

Secretary, Philip L. Axling.

Treasurer, John E. Gustin.

Serg.-at-Arms, A. H. Koberstein.

**Bible Class** for the deaf meets on the second and fourth Sunday of each month at 3:30 p. m. in Trinity Parish Church, corner Eighth Ave. & James St. All welcome.

• Olof Hanson, Lay-reader, in charge

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## WHAT THE INDIANA DEAF ARE DOING FOR THEIR AGED AND INFIRM.

In the world's philanthropies none equals in heart interest the cause in which one unfortunate, unblest with all of the five senses, steps forward to lend a helping hand to a still more unfortunate brother. In Indiana the deaf have begun a movement to establish a Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf on a farm near Brookston, twelve miles north of Lafayette. The site for the home has been given by Orson Archibald, deaf and for many years a teacher in the Indiana State School for the Deaf. The gift, a farm of eighty acres, formed an incentive for a movement among Indiana's non-hearing citizenship to build and maintain such a home.

As a class the deaf of Indiana are, for the most part, men and women with ability to care for themselves. Most of them have been educated or are being educated at the State School for the Deaf. There they obtain education both in academic and industrial branches, education that enables them to become bench workmen, printers and of general service in crafts in which hearing is not essential. But, like the rest of humanity, some are disabled physically and become public charges. The thought of going to a county infirmary is a horror in itself. An infirmary is, at best, a place of despair and loneliness. A person without ears to hear is doubly unfortunate for, in his hours of loneliness he has no one to talk to and can not hear even the sounds of the world. It was for the purpose of bringing into a community house the unfortunate deaf that the Indiana Home Association was formed.

### Clubs Are Raising Money.

Practically every large town and city in Indiana has a club whose purpose is to raise money for the building of the Home for the Aged and Infirm Deaf at Brookston. Indianapolis has a large and energetic club, and there are several large clubs in the cities of northern Indiana, particularly at South Bend, Fort Wayne, Goshen, Elkhart, Mishawaka and other manufacturing centers. The manufacturing cities have the largest number of deaf, because they go to these centers to obtain employment. There is a large majority in Northern Indiana because of the industrial opportunities.

Orson Archibald, who gave the eighty-acre farm near Brookston for the home site, is one of Indiana's remarkable men. Although deprived of his hearing when a boy, he never permitted the misfortune to make a blank of his life. He is a globe-trotter, an expert photographer, a teach-

er and philanthropist. Mr. Archibald was born on a farm near Brookston on March 24, 1852, of parents with Scotch lineage. His paternal grandfather was a direct descendant of the Duke of Argyle.

In his earliest years Orson Archibald disclosed a desire for an education, and at nine was in the upper class of the intermediate school at Battle Ground. He soon entered DePauw university, then known as Asbury College, at Greencastle, and it was while attending school there that misfortune overtook him. He became afflicted with spinal meningitis, and when he recovered physical strength he had been deprived of hearing. Naturally the affliction brought sorrow to his heart, but he quickly made up his mind to battle the misfortune the best he could.

### Determined to Be Educated.

Two years after the loss of hearing Mr. Archibald entered the State School for the Deaf in Indianapolis, and graduated in 1872. He was anxious to obtain every element of available education, and soon entered the National Deaf Mute College—now Gallaudet College—at Washington. He was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1875. He rested from his studies following graduation, and went back to his home near Brookston to help his father on the farm.

Dr. Thomas McIntyre, then the superintendent of the State School for the Deaf, knew Archibald, and was the one who encouraged him to seek higher education at Washington. Dr. McIntyre appointed Archibald a teacher in the Indiana School the

year following his graduation from the National College. The Brookston man then entered on a career of usefulness that has been an important factor in the life of every deaf child who has entered the state school.

As a side interest Mr. Archibald, the teacher, took up the study of scientific photography and introduced the "cirkut" camera in Indianapolis and Indiana. This camera is of a type that has a revolving carriage and is difficult to operate. Mr. Archibald bought one and, after much hard work and financial loss, succeeded in making photographs from five to eight feet long and sixteen inches in width. The same style of camera is now used in all branches of professional photography, but it was Mr. Archibald who made the first experiments with it in this state. He has taught photography to several of the students of the state school, and they have found it a profitable means of livelihood since graduation. Several of them have studios in small towns and others make considerable money developing and printing for amateur photographers.

(Continued next issue)

### IN FOR OIL.

Report says Mr. and Mrs. Kracke are now in Tulsa, Okla., where they have invested \$4,000 in oil stock. A big oil strike is expected there soon.

Ben Wallace has gone to southern Oregon in search of more remunerative employment. He had formerly been located in Fernie, B. C.—Silent Echo.

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